U 1980-3-U

GSU Economic Forecasting Project Newsletter

School of Business Administration, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 658-3282

Donald Ratajczak, Director

MONTHLY PROJECTIONS
FOR NOVEMBER

A CYCLICAL PEAK IS AGAIN DEVELOPING

Upward revisions in industrial production show the dimensions of the economic recovery since the economy began rebounding in July. In the three months between July and October, industrial production rose at an annual rate of 16.9%. The more comprehensive index of hours worked grew at a 7.1% rate over the same period. However, our estimates of gains in real GNP were only at a 6.1% annual rate. This suggests that productivity actually declined slightly in the early stages of the economic rebound. Also, monetary aggregates have exhibited inconsistent growth patterns. In the first three months of recovery the monetary base expanded at an 11.4% annual rate while M-2 grew at an 11.3% rate. On the other hand, M1-B grew at a sizzling 18% annual rate. Clearly, all these rates are well above Federal Reserve targets, but the surprising strength of the recovery rather than any malfeasance by the Federal Reserve appears to be responsible. This also explains why interest rates and industrial prices rebounded so sharply so early in the economic recovery.

In the latest month, economic activity has slowed noticeably. While payroll employment expanded by 257,000, the index of hours worked grew less than 0.2%. Household employment actually declined slightly. The advance report on retail sales showed a surprising decline in October, as the dollar value of auto sales reportedly declined even as industry estimates of unit auto sales rose sharply. The more complete estimates contained in the personal outlays report implies that the early retail sales estimates were in error; for expenditures on durable goods grew by more than $5 billion. Indeed, although advance retail sales for October trail our forecasted values by more than $1 billion (or more than $12 billion at annual rates), actual outlays are within $1 billion at annual rates of our anticipations.

Construction activity also is poised to weaken noticeably. Private nonresidential expenditures continue to decline, and may show very little improvement until the outline of the new depreciation guidelines is well defined. In addition, residential construction expenditures already are showing signs of

peaking. While housing starts continued to rise in October, the more resource intense single family starts actually declined. In addition, housing permits slumped sharply. Moreover, high interest rates almost certainly will lead to sharply falling housing activity in subsequent months. Thus, construction expenditures are expected to establish a peak in November.

Strong growth in industrial production is not being matched by equal gains in the final sales of goods. While business inventories only slightly exceeded forecasted values in September, they are expected to grow noticeably in October and November. Indeed, some of the upward pressures on interest rates may be caused by unintended inventory investment. Also, shipments of capital goods have been unusually strong in September and October. Defense shipments probably are responding to end-of-budget-year factors and should slow significantly in the months ahead. Shipments of nondefense capital goods have exceeded orders during the last three months. Moreover, orders were trending downward in October. This decay in unfilled orders almost always signals some weakness in shipments during the following few months. Even merchandise trade exports are beginning to slow their rates of expansion. While exports expanded 2.1% in October, most of the increase was the result of expansion in agricultural exports. Nonagricultural exports probably will show little further growth as Europe slips into recession. Thus, economic activity other than consumer outlays is approaching a temporary peak.

In the consumer sector, auto sales are gradually slipping from their improved sales when the new models were introduced because of a barrage of sharply rising interest rates. While sales of durables other than autos show some healthy rebounds in September and October, developing weakness in housing soon should cause a sales relapse in furniture and appliances. Nondurables sales are expected to rebound from their lower than forecasted activities in September and October, but much of the increase is expected to be in higher food prices and higher energy cost. Also, the October savings rate remained at a low 4.8%. Under these conditions, some temporary weakness in consumer spending appears to be likely. This is especially true early in 1981, when higher social security taxes will exhaust consumer liquidity before any general tax reduction begins to return purchasing power to households. (Our Monthly Projections assume that any tax reductions will be retroactive to the beginning of the year. As a result, we assume that disposable personal income will reflect a tax reduction in January, as it probably will when the monthly data is revised during 1981. However, disposable personal income may be as much as $20 billion below our forecasted values for the initial three months of 1981. We have adjusted for this possibility by assuming that the tax reductions initially will be nearly totally incorporated in higher personal savings).

Monthly Highlights for November 1980

Payroll employment, +176,000; index of hours worked, +0.2%; household employment, +169,000; unemployment rate, 7.7%; personal income, +0.7%; personal outlays, +0.8%; retail sales, -0.2%; automobile sales, 8.9 million; industrial production, +0.3%; housing starts, -14.0%; housing permits, -10.4%; construction expenditures, +0.5%; orders for durable goods, -3.6%; orders for nondefense capital goods, +0.5%; business inventories, +0.9%; CPI, +0.8%; PPI, +0.7%; merchandise trade balance, -$2.1 billion; leading indicators, -0.5%; M1-B, 13.0%; M2, 11.4%.

Monthly Highlights
for December 1980

Payroll employment, +22,000; index of hours worked, -0.1%; household employment, +96,000; unemployment rate, 7.8%; personal income, +0.7%; personal outlays, +0.8%; retail sales, +0.9%; automobile sales, 8.8 million; industrial production, -0.2%; housing starts, -9.7%; housing permits, -6.2%; construction expenditures, -0.6%; business inventories, +0.8%; durable goods orders, +2.2%; orders for nondefense capital goods, +3.7%; CPI, +1.0%; PPI, +1.1%; agricultural prices, +1%; merchandise trade balance, -$2.35 billion; leading indicators, -1.6%; M1-B, 4.7%; M2, 3.5%.

COMMENTARY

Employment

Most of the discrepancy between the 257,000 increase in Federal employment and the 31,000 decrease in household employment during October was caused by a drop in agricultural employment from a clearly overstated estimate in September. Such large divergence in employment changes between the two surveys is not expected in subsequent months. Of greater concern is the reacceleration in the index of hourly earnings. In the twelve months to October, the index increased 9.4%. As a result of this earlier than anticipated rebound in wage demand, hourly labor costs probably will exceed forecasted amounts.

Retail Sales

As mentioned above, this surprising decline announced in the advance report on retail sales for October is not consistent with industry estimates of significant increases in auto unit sales during October. Moreover, personal outlays for October clearly suggest that auto sales increased more in line with industry unit estimates than with the auto expenditures contained in the preliminary retail sales report. When retail sales for November are reported, significant upward revisions are anticipated for the October numbers.

It is also possible that retail sales in November may decline because of the unusual lateness of the Thanksgiving holiday. Traditionally, the top sales weekend of the year is the weekend after Thanksgiving. While sales then subside until the weekend prior to Christmas, sales clearly remain more robust in the week following that post-Thanksgiving weekend than in previous retail weeks. Since fewer Christmas shopping days will be contained in November 1980 than in November 1979, total sales may fall below seasonal anticipation. If so, significant gains in retail sales are possible in December. At the same time, the unusually short retail season will reduce the quantity of impulse buying. Thus, consumer activity will not be sufficient to absorb all the goods currently being produced during the fall.

Housing

In both September and October, most of the increase in housing activity was the result of multifamily construction. Much of this construction, in turn, was the result of Federal subsidized programs that were utilized by builders before

budgetary authority ran out. Reduced multifamily activity is anticipated in the months ahead. Moreover, multifamily units generate only two-thirds as much expenditure per unit as single family activity. Thus, the recent growth in housing starts will have little effect on growth in residential construction expenditures.

The continuing decay in expenditures on private nonresidential construction is surprisingly intense for this stage of the business cycle. Undoubtedly, some activity is being delayed until tax policies are more clearly defined.

Business Activity

The sharp discrepancy between gains for all durable goods orders and gains for the capital goods orders is caused by two factors. First, announced steel prices to be effective with orders written in October caused many orders to be placed on the books in September, some of which were reported in the October totals. Orders should drop sharply in that sector in the months ahead. Second, dramatic gains in orders for aircraft, which will not be delivered until 1982 and 1983, are distorting the transportation component of the index. In effect, the near term economic implications of the sharp gain in durable goods orders is very small. The fact that nondefense capital goods shipments are exceeding nondefense capital goods orders probably signals weakness in this sector during the next few months.

Prices

Beginning in October, the consumer price index has begun to reflect rising mortgage rates. Since the index records only contracts already closed, the dramatic rise in mortgage rates that occurred in October and November will not be reflected in this index until January and February. At that time, changes in the magnitude of 1.2% or 1.3% are likely. Of course, the PPI for finished goods will not reflect these fluctuations in mortgage rates. Thus, monthly gains should not exceed 1% in that period. Nevertheless, gains in the vicinity of 1% per month seem likely in the first six months of 1981 as meat inflation resurfaces and energy inflation again intensifies.

Financial Markets

Money growth as measured by M1-B continued to increase rapidly in October and November, but the growth of M2 slowed to single digit rates as a result of a reduction in money market fund balances. Although the addition of more institutions into the Federal Reserve's weekly reporting routine clearly distorted the data, the evidence suggests that the supply of money continued to grow at nearly the same rapid rate as in previous months. Furthermore, real economic activity almost certainly slowed from the torrid pace of August and September. Inflation intensified slightly, but near term relief in agricultural prices moderated the degree of increasing inflationary pressures. Thus, the demand for money grew more slowly than in previous months. Nevertheless, interest rates rose dramatically. Since these interest rate changes cannot be explained by differential movement in the demand and supply of money, they must reflect changes in the demand and supply of savings. While the evidence is not clear, it appears the the desired savings of consumers declined slightly while the demand for investment increased

sharply in response to unanticipated inventory accumulations. This is precisely the pattern that develops near every cyclical peak. Normally, interest rates rise sharply for a short period of time and then plunge sharply as production curtailments designed to exhaust excess inventories cause a sharp reduction in investment demand relative to the supply of savings. This pattern is expected to develop again. As a result, dramatic increases in short-term interest rates should be expected until the end of December. Long-term rates also should decline, but their rates of descent will be one basis point for nearly every four basis points of decline registered by short rates, at least until the yield curve again becomes positively sloped.

Stock Market

While interest rates rose, and the prospects of a second decline in economic activity intensified, the stock market continued to rise in price. Moreover, even the anticipated tax initiatives are not expected to increase genuine profits early in 1981. This suggests that the stock market is temporarily overvalued in the vicinity of 1000. The market probably has reached its peak for 1980 with its marginal movement above the 1000 level. A decline to the vicinity of 900 is anticipated early in 1981 before tax cuts begin to cause an upturn in economic activity. By the spring of 1981 a successful breach of the 1000 barrier is expected. In addition, the market probably will exceed 1100 before the end of 1981.

EMPLOYMENT

	Payroll Employment		Index of Hours Worked		Household Employment		Unemployment Rate		Hourly Earnings Index	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	90047	90047	122.5	122.5	96537	96537	7.7	7.7	250.9	250.9
July	89867	89867	121.9	121.9	96996	96996	7.8	7.8	252.1	252.1
August	90109	90142	123.0	123.0	97006	97006	7.6	7.6	253.6	254.0
September	90296	90365	123.7	123.8	97207	97207	7.5	7.5	254.5	255.1
October	90468	90622	124.0	124.0	97321	97176	7.6	7.6	256.5	257.2
November	90595	N.C.	124.2	N.C.	97407	N.C.	7.7	N.C.	257.9	N.C.
December	90683		124.3		95741		7.8		259.4	
January 1981	90695		124.2		97644		7.9		261.5	
February	90721		124.0		97824		7.9		263.7	
March	90753		124.0		97899		8.0		265.5	
April	90914		124.3		98083		7.9		267.4	
May	91049		124.6		98255		7.9		269.0	
June	91391		125.0		98442		7.9		271.2	
July	91467		125.1		98762		7.8		272.7	
August	91506		125.2		98848		7.9		274.4	
September	91617		125.2		99024		7.9		276.3	

PERSONAL INCOME

	Personal Income		Wage & Salary		Personal Savings		Disposable Income		Personal Outlays	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	2.090	2.090	1.313	1.313	86.1	86.1	1.763	1.763	1.677	1.677
July	2.124	2.124	1.315	1.315	86.7	84.1	1.795	1.795	1.708	1.711
August	2.140	2.143	1.329	1.330	79.1	81.9	1.806	1.809	1.727	1.727
September	2.160	2.167	1.339	1.343	84.1	88.8	1.822	1.828	1.738	1.739
October	2.189	2.190	1.360	1.361	88.4	89.4	1.846	1.846	1.758	1.757
November	2.205	N.C.	1.370	N.C.	83.8	N.C.	1.857	N.C.	1.773	N.C.
December	2.220		1.379		80.7		1.868		1.787	
January 1981	2.229		1.389		99.9		1.901		1.801	
February	2.246		1.398		95.8		1.915		1.819	
March	2.264		1.408		86.9		1.929		1.842	
April	2.284		1.421		87.3		1.945		1.858	
May	2.301		1.433		85.7		1.958		1.872	
June	2.322		1.449		84.1		1.975		1.891	
July	2.359		1.458		98.5		2.008		1.910	
August	2.373		1.468		93.6		2.018		1.924	
September	2.392		1.478		92.3		2.033		1.941	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations

RETAIL SALES

	Retail Sales		Non Auto Durables		Auto (Million Units)		Nondurable Sales		Auto Sales	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	76.00	76.00	10.60	10.60	7.4	7.4	52.79	52.79	12.61	12.61
July	78.29	78.29	10.88	10.88	8.9	8.9	53.21	53.21	14.20	14.20
August	78.76	78.77	10.87	10.88	8.9	8.9	53.90	53.95	13.99	13.94
September	80.02	79.99	10.65	11.14	8.3	8.3	54.62	54.19	14.75	14.66
October	80.95	79.87	10.88	11.17	9.0	9.1	54.95	54.35	15.12	14.35
November	81.04	N.C.	10.93	N.C.	8.9	8.9	55.12	N.C.	14.99	N.C.
December	81.44		10.98		8.8	N.C.	55.61		14.85	
January 1981	82.13		11.02		8.8		56.11		15.00	
February	82.50		11.05		8.7		56.35		15.10	
March	83.19		11.19		8.8		56.52		15.48	
April	84.10		11.25		9.0		57.01		15.84	
May	85.06		11.32		9.1		57.76		15.98	
June	86.09		11.39		9.2		58.58		16.12	
July	86.79		11.43		9.2		59.05		16.31	
August	87.49		11.49		9.3		59.26		16.74	
September	87.65		11.55		9.3		59.22		16.88	

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Industrial Production		Capacity Utilization	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	141.5	141.5	75.7	75.7
July	140.1	140.4	74.6	74.9
August	141.0	141.8	75.0	75.4
September	142.4	143.7	75.6	76.5
October	143.1	146.0	75.9	77.6
November	143.8	N.C.	76.2	N.C.
December	144.2		76.3	
January 1981	142.9		75.2	
February	142.2		74.5	
March	141.4		73.8	
April	142.7		74.4	
May	143.2		74.6	
June	144.3		75.2	
July	144.4		75.0	
August	144.5		74.8	
September	144.7		74.8	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations

HOUSING

	Housing Starts		Single Family Starts		Housing Permits		Construction Expenditures (Current)		Construction Expenditures (Real)	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	1.223	1.223	0.757	0.757	1.078	1.078	215.0	215.0	96.7	96.7
July	1.265	1.265	0.869	0.869	1.236	1.236	214.2	214.2	95.7	95.7
August	1.416	1.429	1.000	1.003	1.361	1.361	215.1	215.1	95.9	95.9
September	1.544	1.545	1.050	1.058	1.561	1.564	222.0	224.1	98.8	99.7
October	1.565	1.569	1.015	1.011	1.406	1.333	226.3	225.0	100.5	99.9
November	1.333	N.C.	0.922	N.C.	1.211	N.C.	228.2	N.C.	101.0	N.C.
December	1.167		0.802		1.053		227.4		100.2	
January 1981	1.096		0.731		0.942		230.4		100.8	
February	1.186		0.738		0.996		228.1		99.0	
March	1.261		0.805		1.063		230.5		99.3	
April	1.306		0.912		1.096		234.3		100.2	
May	1.408		0.962		1.207		238.4		101.2	
June	1.543		0.994		1.349		242.8		102.4	
July	1.529		1.026		1.368		246.6		103.3	
August	1.486		1.021		1.322		249.7		103.8	
September	1.533		1.043		1.359		253.1		104.5	

HOUSING CONTINUED

	Private Non-Residential		Public Construction		Residential Construction	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	87.9	87.9	53.7	53.7	73.4	73.4
July	84.0	84.0	55.3	55.3	75.0	75.0
August	82.8	82.8	52.5	52.5	79.8	79.8
September	82.2	82.8	54.2	55.4	85.5	85.9
October	83.1	82.4	54.6	55.1	88.6	87.5
November	83.6	N.C.	55.0	N.C.	89.6	N.C.
December	84.0		54.8		88.6	
January 1981	85.0		56.1		89.3	
February	84.3		55.9		87.9	
March	85.0		56.9		88.6	
April	86.0		57.1		91.2	
May	87.1		57.3		94.0	
June	88.3		57.5		97.0	
July	89.2		58.2		99.2	
August	90.4		58.8		100.5	
September	91.8		59.2		102.1	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	Manufacturing Inventories		Durable Goods Orders		Non-defense Capital Goods Orders		Non-defense Capital Shipments	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	243.6	243.6	66.45	66.45	19.95	19.95	20.63	20.63
July	244.1	244.1	73.98	74.23	21.61	21.61	21.04	21.04
August	243.6	243.5	72.87	72.23	20.32	19.37	21.12	20.37
September	244.4	244.4	73.95	79.37	20.73	21.27	21.09	21.88
October	245.5	N.C.	76.49	80.38	21.06	20.80	21.29	21.62
November	246.0		76.25	N.C.	20.85	N.C.	21.17	N.C.
December	246.2		77.14		21.05		21.11	
January 1981	248.5		78.26		21.38		21.37	
February	249.6		80.43		22.15		21.58	
March	250.1		80.36		23.42		21.85	
April	251.0		82.29		24.05		22.06	
May	252.3		82.15		24.01		22.28	
June	253.2		81.09		23.92		22.49	
July	254.0		83.92		24.67		22.68	
August	255.2		83.86		24.43		22.88	
September	256.3		85.29		25.16		23.10	

	Business Inventories		Defense Shipments	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	447.0	447.0	3.44	3.44
July	449.5	449.5	3.45	3.45
August	451.5	452.0	3.41	3.32
September	453.7	454.5	3.49	3.80
October	456.5	N.C.	3.64	3.73
November	459.2		3.52	N.C.
December	461.0		3.51	
January 1981	464.3		3.56	
February	468.2		3.65	
March	471.2		3.78	
April	474.3		3.76	
May	477.5		3.78	
June	480.4		3.81	
July	483.4		3.88	
August	486.6		3.95	
September	489.3		4.02	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations

PRICES

	CPI (Unadjusted)		PPI Finished Goods		PPI-Industrial Commodities (unadjusted)		Agricultural Prices (unadjusted)		IVA (annual rate)	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	247.6	247.6	242.6	243.0	273.0	273.5	232	232	16.2	17.5
July	247.8	247.8	246.6	246.6	275.6	275.6	247	247	36.5	36.5
August	249.4	249.4	249.0	249.0	277.3	277.3	256	256	39.5	39.5
September	251.7	251.7	248.9	248.9	278.2	278.2	261	261	42.6	41.3
October	254.0	253.9	250.8	252.2	281.6	281.2	263	263	34.3	35.2
November	256.5	255.9	253.1	253.0	284.3	282.6	264	268	33.6	30.6
December	259.6	N.C.	256.1	N.C.	287.0	N.C.	267	N.C.	32.5	N.C.
January 1981	262.5		259.3		290.0		271		39.1	
February	265.1		262.1		292.9		274		42.3	
March	267.4		264.7		296.7		278		45.2	
April	269.7		267.2		298.9		281		40.0	
May	271.9		269.7		301.2		283		36.1	
June	274.1		271.9		303.5		282		31.9	
July	275.7		273.3		305.4		286		39.2	
August	277.2		274.7		307.4		289		39.5	
September	279.0		276.7		309.5		292		39.3	

MISCELLANEOUS

	Merchandise Trade Balance		Leading Indicators		Estimated GNP		Estimated GNP (1972 $)		Estimated GNP Deflator	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	-1251	-1251	124.0	123.9	2527	2527	1400	1400	1.8051	1.8051
July	-920	-920	128.6	128.4	2549	2550	1402	1403	1.8182	1.8182
August	-132	-132	131.0	131.1	2588	2585	1413	1409	1.8313	1.8342
September	-773	-663	132.7	135.1	2613	2624	1422	1423	1.8381	1.8445
October	-865	-875	132.9	136.3	2659	2658	1425	1424	1.8662	1.8673
November	-729	N.C.	131.6	N.C.	2684	N.C.	1428	N.C.	1.8793	1.8795
December	-831		130.9		2704		1430		1.8915	N.C.
January 1981	-1166		129.9		2714		1424		1.9053	
February	-1652		130.6		2729		1419		1.9226	
March	-1957		132.1		2754		1421		1.9387	
April	-2132		134.3		2780		1426		1.9497	
May	-1748		137.2		2805		1430		1.9610	
June	-1770		138.0		2837		1438		1.9735	
July	-2146		138.2		2862		1440		1.9869	
August	-2352		138.8		2882		1442		1.9983	
September	-2027		139.5		2903		1444		2.0102	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations

FINANCIAL MARKETS

	Monetary Base		M1-B		M2		Federal Funds		T-Bills (6 Mos.)	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	159.3	159.3	390.9	390.9	1585.7	1585.7	9.47	9.47	7.30	7.30
July	160.5	160.5	394.5	394.5	1609.6	1609.7	9.03	9.03	8.06	8.06
August	162.5	162.5	401.7	401.6	1629.1	1629.2	9.61	9.61	9.41	9.41
September	164.2	164.2	406.9	406.9	1640.7	1640.7	10.87	10.87	10.57	10.57
October	164.8	164.9	408.5	410.7	1654.4	1653.3	12.46	12.81	11.96	11.63
November	166.0	166.3	411.2	414.9	1664.1	1668.2	12.87	14.96	12.42	13.68
December	166.9	N.C.	414.8	N.C.	1677.0	N.C.	13.40	N.C.	13.00	N.C.
January 1981	167.7		417.8		1692.1		12.19		11.70	
February	168.6		419.7		1702.7		11.59		11.07	
March	169.8		421.9		1714.6		11.11		10.56	
April	170.5		423.0		1725.8		11.38		10.83	
May	171.3		424.2		1735.8		11.86		11.30	
June	172.1		425.4		1745.8		12.82		12.23	
July	173.5		429.1		1763.6		10.71		9.64	
August	174.7		432.8		1781.8		9.65		8.49	
September	175.9		436.8		1801.4		8.98		7.72	

	Aaa (Seasoned)		Municipals		Commercial Paper		90 Day CD's		Prime Rate	
	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.	Fore.	C. E.
June 1980	10.58	10.58	7.63	7.63	8.27	8.27	8.49	8.49	12.63	12.63
July	11.07	11.07	8.01	8.01	8.41	8.41	8.65	8.65	11.48	11.48
August	11.64	11.64	8.65	8.65	9.57	9.57	9.91	9.91	11.12	11.12
September	12.02	12.02	8.94	8.94	10.97	10.97	11.29	11.29	11.89	12.23
October	12.26	12.31	9.11	9.11	12.57	12.52	12.86	12.94	13.55	13.79
November	12.51	12.95	9.32	9.57	13.15	15.05	13.47	15.46	15.03	15.12
December	12.49	N.C.	9.24	N.C.	13.66	N.C.	14.03	N.C.	15.55	N.C.
January 1981	12.21		9.01		12.32		12.72		14.48	
February	11.79		8.67		11.68		12.13		13.79	
March	11.46		8.39		10.96		11.43		13.05	
April	11.69		8.48		10.99		11.55		13.25	
May	12.13		8.76		11.26		11.83		13.43	
June	12.03		8.66		12.75		13.13		14.50	
July	11.47		8.21		11.14		12.01		14.00	
August	10.86		7.71		10.02		10.41		12.49	
September	10.58		7.49		9.43		9.76		11.50	

Fore. = November Forecast
C. E. = Current Expectations